

WORLD AFFAIRS VIEWED BY OBSERVERS ABROAD

HAGUE CONGRESS AND FRANCE TO HAVE FLEET OF AIRSHIPS.

[Special by French Cable to The Tribune.]
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London, July 20.—The principal result of the Hague congress has been the abdication of the Emperor of Korea. There are conflicting accounts of the relations of the court party at Seoul with the Tokyo government, but it is plain that the trouble began with the appearance of the Korean delegates at the Dutch capital, when the management of the foreign affairs of the peninsula had been left exclusively to Japan under the protectorate convention. The amiable monarch has paid the penalty for a diplomatic adventure for which he may not have been directly responsible. Those delegates were mysterious puppets. It is not clear who was pulling the wires. There are minor mysteries in this little puppet play, but the main motive is apparent. Japan will not tolerate any nonsense in the management of her subject state.

SOME AMATEUR DIPLOMACY.

The amateur diplomatists have not been properly supported in working up a war scare between America and Japan. They have been chattering about a secret understanding between Berlin and Washington by which the American navy can be concentrated on the Pacific. The idea of Uncle Sam making a backstairs agreement with any European power on any subject was as preposterous as the assumption that he would ask permission at any capital before sending a fleet into the Pacific. These amateur diplomatists are not more unfortunate in their speculations than the professionals at The Hague, where there are prolonged discussions which only serve to accentuate the differences of opinion on naval policy, neutral rights and controversial questions of international law. Agreements will probably be reached on minor points, but not until the delegates have talked themselves out and felt qualms of homesickness.

SUCCESS OF A SOCIALIST.

The election of Mr. Grayson as Keir Hardie's understudy for Colne Valley is more significant than anything that has happened at sultry Westminster, where the ministers are thoroughly jaded. The capture by the young socialist of what was considered a safe Liberal seat is a warning that the number of independent candidates will be doubled or trebled at the next general election and the government is poised to disintegrate. Mr. Grayson was not elected as a trades unionist, but as an extremist, advocating the abolition of the House of Lords and the financing of social reforms through nationalizing the means of production. The two main parties instead of uniting against socialism are playing with it. Both of Mr. Grayson's opponents favored old age pensions, but neither counted on the scheme not stipulated that contributions should be required from workers insured against disability after forty-five years old. The trades unionists are already clamoring for pensions as a gratuity from the state, and are serious in the demand for a universal pensioning system as an inalienable human right. Neither the Liberals nor the Tories will be thanked for introducing a modified form of the German system, by which workers are forced to contribute to an insurance fund against old age and disability. The only great Englishman who knows how to deal with the workmen is the King. He welcomes John Burns as cordially at court as Mr. Balfour, stands ready to confer knighthood upon a stone mason, makes no discrimination between parties, and may convert an eloquent socialist like Mr. Grayson into a safe servant of the Crown.

BIG LIBEL VERDICT.

The lawyers are still discussing the remarkable verdict obtained by Mr. Lever against "The Daily Mail." Nobody seems to understand why Rufus Isaacs recommended the abandonment of the defense and the payment of £50,000 as damages, when apparently no jury would have been likely to impose so heavy a penalty. "The Daily Mail" after winning much prestige by smashing what is denounced as the "Soap Trust," now loses it through its own confession that the evidence for the charges respecting the honor of Mr. Lever was untrustworthy. It suffers from having employed methods of exaggeration and sensationalism in fighting a powerful combination. A successful journal which has excited the enmity of its rivals is not spared in adversity, and newspaper readers are seldom grateful for public services by which circulation is enlarged. The best moral of the amazing verdict is that charges respecting honor must be regulated not by newspaper agitation, but by law, resolutely enforced, as in America, by President Roosevelt.

COURT BALL ENDS SEASON.

A season remarkable for the number of royal functions, the brilliancy of American entertaining and the activity of Liberal hostesses has virtually ended with the court ball. The Queen was supremely handsome in primrose satin. The royal processions were unusually brilliant and there was a tremendous crush of nearly three thousand guests. Black and white were the favorite colors for the ladies. The King and Queen have started to-day for a week-end visit at Bowood, Lord Lansdowne's Italian residence. Mr. Edouard is one of the guests. Among the social affairs of the week have been the German Ambassador's concert, Lady Plymouth's dance, Lady Bessborough's and Lord Tweedmouth's receptions, Mrs. Mackay's concert and Mrs. Anthony Drexel's dance. There will be a ball at Lady Iveagh's and a score of small dances next week, but Goodwood and Cowes are already in sight. There are the usual lamentations over the shortness of the six weeks' season, yet expenditures have been on a lavish scale and royalties have been constantly on exhibition at the great houses. The American Ambassador emerges from the exhausting season in excellent health. He was at the court ball last night with Miss Reid, after completing a small circuit of Harvard and Yale functions, and is dining to-night with the Duchess of Roxburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont have gone to Carlsbad and Mrs. Frank Mackey to Ostend. Miss Padelford's engagement to the son of Robert Grosvenor, Lord Ebury's heir, offers the promise of another American peeress. Robert T. Collins, the efficient manager of The Associated Press, and Thomas L. Field have been elected American members of the Pilgrims' executive committee along with Lord Alverstone and Sir Mortimer Durand.

THE ST. ALBANS PAGEANT.

The St. Albans pageant has been favored with fine weather, and the spectators have been highly enthusiastic. The earliest episodes, recount-

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Paris, July 20.—General Piquart, Minister of War, is so well satisfied with the trial performance of the military dirigible balloon Patrie, which figured so prominently and elicited unstinted praise from all foreign officers at the review at Longchamps, that he has demanded an additional credit of a million dollars, which sum has been approved by the Budget Commission and inscribed in the estimates of the present year for the construction of new balloons like the Patrie. This will enable France to have a fleet of airships which, in the judgment of technical observers here, will be far in advance of anything contemplated in Germany or elsewhere. Meanwhile, the War Minister is training a special corps of engineers, officers and soldiers to man the airship fleet, which must depend for its efficiency on the skill, experience and intelligence of this elite regiment of specialists. The German military attaché admits that France has fully five years the start of any other country in the construction and handling of war airships, and says that, owing to the admirable training and experience of men and to the system of balloon sheds and supply depots, each 245 feet long by 75 feet high, which have been erected at well chosen strategic points on the frontier, it will be practically impossible for any other power to catch up with France in respect to military ballooning in less than three years, even supposing that the purely technical obstacles of construction have been overcome.

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU'S WAY.

Premier Clemenceau appears to be ten years younger since the parliamentary holiday began. He is full of life and spirits. For instance, when the lunatic Maille fired upon President Fallières as he was returning to the Elysée Palace after the review of July 14, the President's secretary, Jean Lanes, exclaimed with emotion, "Two balls!" Clemenceau, with a pleasant smile, bowed gracefully to President Fallières and said, "One for each of us." An example of the practical and thoroughly American way in which the French Premier carries on his business occurred yesterday. When a group of Spanish delegates bearing a letter of introduction from Nicolas Salmeron, former leader of the Republican party in Spain, called upon M. Clemenceau, asking that the band of the Garde Republicain be sent to Valencia for the Spanish national festivities there, M. Clemenceau told them that a new regulation forbade the French military bands to leave France, and that the Spanish Ambassador, Leon y Castillo, who had made a formal request for the band to come to Bilbao and Barcelona, had accepted this regulation as final. The Valencian delegation then produced a note from Salmeron specially asking for the band of the Garde Republicain. M. Clemenceau laughed and said:

"Well, if my dear old friend Salmeron insists I must try to strain a point in his favor, even if I infringe the regulations."

So saying, he rang up Minister Piquart on the telephone, and in the presence of the delegates the following conversation ensued:

M. Piquart: "But you are aware that the new law prevents the band from leaving France without the sanction of Parliament."

M. Clemenceau: "Oh, never mind that. My old friend Salmeron asks this favor, and we must satisfy him. You can surely find some means of sending the band to Valencia."

M. Piquart: "All right, I will speak to the head of the bandmaster department."

In a few moments the telephone bell on M. Clemenceau's desk rang again, and General Piquart said: "Everything is arranged. I have given orders for the band of the Garde Republicain to proceed to Valencia and play there during the fêtes."

Spanish delegates were delighted as the French Premier bade them goodbye with a hearty shake of the hand.

FINE WEATHER IN PARIS.

Paris is just now enjoying ideal summer weather, with bright sunshine and a light northerly wind and a temperature of 20 degrees centigrade, equivalent to 68 degrees Fahrenheit. Among the Americans in Paris are Maurice Untermyer, just arrived from his cure at Carlsbad; Stanley Mortimer, coming from Aix-les-Bains; James Elverson, of Philadelphia; J. H. Hangerford, Fair, Mrs. Charles O'Connor, H. H. Hungerford, Frank McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Peabody, Mrs. D. B. Cheever and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Alexander. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and Mrs. Butler were entertained at a dinner in the Sorbonne on Thursday by M. Liard, vice-director of the university council. Dr. Butler delivered an address on the peace movement, and expressed great satisfaction with his reception in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goetz, Jr., left Paris yesterday for an automobile trip in Holland and Germany. Senator and Mrs. Chauncey Depew are about to start in their motor car for Lucerne. Mrs. William Moore left Paris to-day for Deauville, where she intends going to Carlsbad to take the waters. Mr. and Mrs. Barton French and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore have left Paris for Coburg. Among the Americans at Carlsbad are Mr. and Mrs. John Carroll, Rear Admiral Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Ross and Lewis S. Ware. Major General Miller, U. S. A., is passing the summer at Homburg, where he entertained on Thursday at dinner Mr. and Mrs. George Wutz, Mrs. Mc-

ing Julius Caesar's capture of Verulamium, the rebellion under Hadrian, and the martyrdom of St. Alban were splendid Roman pictures, with ancient walls in the background. The founding of the monastery brought in gorgeous processions and ritual, and Queen Eleanor's funeral was even more impressive. The peasants' revolt introduced fourteenth century solemns, and it was followed by a spirited battle scene, and the triumphal progress of Queen Elizabeth. The lack of navigable water was the only scenic disadvantage of St. Albans in comparison with the Romney and Oxford pageants. Scores of similar shows are already projected for next year. Pageants are likely to become a permanent attraction for American tourists. Much is known about the International Theatrical Trust in New York than in London, where the managers are in a state of unqualified impotence.

The "Mrs. Wiggs" souvenir night at Terry's Theatre in honor of the hundredth performance was especially successful, the American company acting less mechanically than it has been doing recently.

The most important manuscript in the fresh batch of papyrus and parchment discovered in Egypt contains a Coptic translation of the sixth century apocryphal sayings of Christ. The date assigned for the prehistoric limestone pots, also found in Egypt, is widely conjectured, although 100,000 years make a catchpenny headline.

Exeter Hall, the stronghold of missions and religious frolics for nearly a century, degenerates at this day into a restaurant.

I. N. F.

Ciellan, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Stellweg, Count and Countess von Zeppelin, of balloon fame, and Miss Ware. Among the Americans at Aix-les-Bains are Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Bier, Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Barron, Charles R. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Taylor, Colonel H. F. Dupont and J. H. Carstairs.

THE NEW BOOKS.

The Bibliothèque Edition publishes "Le Presqu'Homme," the story of Gullition, the talking monkey, who records his impressions of smart society for fifty years. It is a highly amusing and imaginative book, suitable for light summer reading, by Marcel Roland. Berger-Levrault issues "La Télégraphie sans Fil et les Ondes Electriques," an excellent practical treatise by Colonel V. Boulanger and Captain Furrie, both of the French corps of military engineers.

C. I. B.

RED CROSS IN SEA WAR.

THE PROPOSAL ADOPTED.

Peace Conference in Plenary Session at The Hague.

The Hague, July 20.—The plenary sitting of the peace conference to-day was favored by fine weather. It was the first springlike day since the opening of the conference. Several hundred persons gathered to see the passage of the carriages taking the delegates to the Hall of Knights. The vehicles were guarded by gendarmes in full uniform.

Once inside the hall, the delegates took their usual places, and not one of the 243 seats was vacant. The press tribune was filled to overflowing and the galleries were crowded.

Immediately after President Neldoff had taken his seat the minutes of the second plenary session were read by the secretary and approved. Then M. Neldoff, in a short speech, summarized the work of the conference. He expressed satisfaction with the results already attained, and set forth what remained to be done, adding that he hoped the second period of the conference would be as fruitful as the first.

After this speech the committee appointed to examine addresses, petitions, etc., presented a long report, containing all the documents received from societies, religious institutions and other bodies, reserving to another sitting the communication of similar documents received from private individuals. Many addresses contained in to-day's report were from American associations. This presentation was followed by the discussion of the motion to adapt the regulations of the Red Cross Convention to naval warfare.

The sitting lasted for one hour and a half. Almost the entire American delegation sat on the president's bench, the delegates to the left of M. Neldoff being W. H. de Beaufort, vice-president of the conference; M. de Prozer (Russia), Joseph H. Choate, General Horace Porter, N. Rose, Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Brigadier General George B. Davis and James Brown Scott, of the American delegation, and David J. Hill, the American Minister to the Netherlands.

M. de Beaufort read a long list of the associations which had sent addresses, and mentioned an offer of a portrait of Emperor Nicholas to be placed in the Hall of Knights as a tribute to the founder of the conference. This was greeted with applause. President Neldoff then mentioned by name the individuals received by him personally, including Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, for the presentation of petitions. He added that such manifestations showed the confidence which the world, and he expressed the hope that some other generous giver, imitating Andrew Carnegie, would give the means to found an institute of international law. The mention of Andrew Carnegie's name was greeted with applause.

Louis Renault (France) then read a report on the adoption of the Red Cross regulations to naval warfare. The Persian and Turkish delegates again set forth the impossibility of accepting the cross as an emblem. After further discussion the Red Cross proposal was unanimously approved.

Before the conclusion of the sitting M. Neldoff, in an energetic address, again called attention to the decision that the work of the conference should be kept secret.

The American proposal regarding the permanence of the conference, providing that the diplomats at The Hague act as its fixed officers, was presented to-day. Joseph H. Choate and General Porter were further to consult with other leading delegates in order to insure its acceptance.

There has been some discussion among the delegates regarding the fate of this proposal, in a measure due to the fact that the conference on the opening session sent appreciative telegrams to the Emperor of Russia and Queen Wilhelmina. The Emperor failed to recognize the fact that President Roosevelt took the initiative in calling the conference.

The Korean delegation is awaiting a letter written by Emperor Yi Hui before his abdication, presenting the delegates to President Roosevelt. The Korean delegation will first visit England and then will go to the United States.

SPANISH-SWISS ARBITRATION.

All Questions Not Diplomatically Settled To Be Referred to The Hague.

Madrid, July 20.—Spain and Switzerland have signed a treaty under the terms of which they agree to submit all questions arising between them that cannot be settled through diplomatic channels to the Hague arbitration tribunal.

MIDI STRIKE CONTINUES.

Wine Growers Decide to Hold Out for Full Demands.

Paris, July 20.—The representatives of the wine growers' associations in five departments have met and resolved to keep up the struggle until their demands have been met. They have decided to continue the strike, to refuse to pay taxes and to take no part in the coming departmental elections. An executive committee composed of twenty-five members has been appointed to sit permanently at Béziers, and to manage the campaign of defence in the interests of the wine growers.

GENERAL HAGRON RETIRES.

Unable to Approve Reduction in Army's Strength—General Tremaux His Successor.

Paris, July 20.—General Hagron, who has been commander in chief of the French army since the retirement in June of 1906 of General Brugère, has been retired at his own request. He will be succeeded by General Charles Louis Tremaux, commander of the Sixth Army Corps.

No official statement has been made concerning the retirement of General Hagron, but it is understood that he was dissatisfied with conditions in the army generally, and that he strongly disapproved of the proposal to discharge the recruits of the 1903 and 1904 classes before the completion of their whole term of service. He believed that this measure would reduce the effective strength of the army, from the standpoint of the national defense, to a dangerously low figure, and he consequently preferred no longer to carry the responsibility of the post of commander in chief. The discharge of the 1903 and 1904 recruits would reduce the active army to about three hundred thousand men.

A PECULIAR DAMAGE SUIT.

In a certain town in Indiana a man brought suit against a hardware store for \$300.00 damages. He claimed that a rope he had bought to come suicide with broke and thus foiled his plans. After the rope broke he said he judged he got enough to try it over—Judge's Library.

Is Pe-ru-na Useful for Catarrh?

Should a list of the ingredients of Peruna be submitted to any medical expert, of whatever school or nationality, he would be obliged to admit without reserve that each one of them was of undoubted value in chronic catarrhal diseases, and had stood the test of many years' experience in the treatment of such diseases. THERE CAN BE NO DISPUTE ABOUT THIS WHATEVER. Peruna is composed of the most efficacious and universally used herbal remedies for catarrh. Every ingredient of Peruna has a reputation of its own in the cure of some phase of catarrh.

Peruna brings to the home the COMBINED KNOWLEDGE OF SEVERAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE in the treatment of catarrhal diseases; brings to the home the scientific skill and knowledge of the modern pharmacist; and last, but not least, brings to the home the vast and varied experience of Dr. Hartman in the use of catarrhal remedies and in the treatment of catarrhal diseases.

The fact is, chronic catarrh is a disease which is very prevalent. Many thousand people know they have chronic catarrh. They have visited doctors over and over again, and been told that their case is one of chronic catarrh. It may be of the nose, throat, lungs, stomach or some other internal organ. There is no doubt as to the nature of the disease. The only trouble is the remedy. This doctor has tried to cure them. That doctor has tried to prescribe for them.

BUT THEY ALL FAILED TO BRING ANY RELIEF.

Dr. Hartman's idea is that a catarrh remedy can be made on a large scale, as he is making it; that it can be made honestly, of the purest drugs and of the strictest uniformity. His idea is that this remedy can be supplied directly to the people, and no more be charged for it than is necessary for the handling of it.

No other household remedy so universally advertised carries upon the label the principal active constituents, showing that Peruna invites the full inspection of the critics.

MANY RUSSIANS DESERT.

Garrisons at Capital Losing Men—

Waterway Strike Spreads.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—Desertions from the garrisons in St. Petersburg are increasing, and every day there is published a list of the men who refuse longer to serve the Emperor. The list published to-day contains ten names.

The strike of the laborers employed on the Mary Canal, which arose from the installation of tugboats on the waterway, has now extended to the employees of the tugboats, with the result that all traffic between Lake Ladoga and the Neva is tied up. The grain and fuel trades are suffering heavy losses.

The Governor General of Moscow has fined eight Liberal newspapers \$500 each. The Liberal press in the provinces is practically extinct. Yesterday's issue of the "Rech" was confiscated, and the paper has been threatened with suspension.

Work was formally begun to-day on the construction of the first section of the Amur Railroad, which is designed to give Russia a line to Vladivostok entirely through Russian territory. The purpose of this line at present is purely strategic. It is admitted that it can be profitable commercially only after many years.

CASTRO GOES TO PUERTO CABELLO.

Caracas, July 17 (via Willemstad, Curaçao, July 20).—President Castro left Caracas this morning and La Guayra a few hours later for Puerto Cabello, 125 miles to the west. He embarked on the gunboat Restaurador. He is accompanied by his wife and Dr. Baldo. He probably will take the hot sulphur baths at Las Trincheras, a few miles inland from Puerto Cabello.

The answer of the Venezuelan government to the second note from Secretary Root regarding the arbitration of American claims, is pending, although it is rumored that the President has outlined the answer which the Foreign Office will make.

Congress is still in session. It probably will adjourn next week, when the appointment of a new Cabinet is expected.

Rudolf Budge, who was until recently American consular agent at Caracas, and has a variety of commercial interests in this republic, representing among other firms the Orinoco Corporation, has sent a petition to Congress asking that body not to approve various contracts now before it, alleging that to do so would infringe upon the rights of the Orinoco Corporation, obtained under the old Fitzgerald concession.

The Venezuelan custom house at Barrancas has been abolished. All Orinoco River traffic must now clear through Ciudad Bolívar.

Passengers arriving at Willemstad by the steamer Merida, from Maracaibo, bring news of a serious fire at that port. When the vessel left, which she did hurriedly, the greater part of the block called La Marina was on fire, and the warehouses of Rodolfo Romany, Eduardo Vargas and West-chir Lorenzo, as well as three drug stores, had been destroyed.

The Merida brings the news also that the members of the Supreme Court at Maracaibo were seized and thrown into prison at 2 o'clock in the morning of July 19, for having refused to celebrate July 5, the anniversary of Venezuelan independence.

MAY BE POCAHONTAS'S SKELETON.

That of an Indian Woman Dug Up at Gravesend, Where Princess Died.

Gravesend, England, July 20.—During the making of excavations in a churchyard here, there was dug up a skeleton, which local osteologists declare to be that of an Indian woman, though experts to whom the bones were submitted were unable to reach a definite decision. The find has created much interest, and it is suggested that the skeleton possibly is that of Pocahontas.

Pocahontas died at Gravesend in 1617. In 1611 she was married to John Rolfe, one of the settlers of Jamestown, and in 1616 Rolfe and his wife went to England.

SCANDAL IN DUBLIN JEWEL THEFT.

Rumors That Gems Have Been Pawned and May Be Mysteriously "Found."

Dublin, July 20.—Sensational rumors are current here in regard to the theft from Dublin Castle a few weeks ago of a portion of the state regalia valued at £20,000. Hints are now being thrown out that the gems may soon be "discovered" without any explanation as to where they have been or who returned them.

In a suit that has been deposited as security for a loan, and the name of the alleged depositor is freely mentioned in private, with hints of a tragic social and semi-political scandal, it is, of course, impossible to verify these reports, but they are being freely circulated in circles whose claims of information undoubtedly are good.

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EXPLANATION BY HAU.

WANTED TO SEE WOMAN.

Prisoner Shows Signs of Loss of

Nerve—Is Winning Sympathy.

Karlsruhe, July 20.—Karl Hau, formerly professor at George Washington University, Washington, who is on trial here for the murder of his mother-in-law, Frau Molitor, at Baden-Baden, made a statement to the court to-night intended to explain his suspicious actions at the time of the murder. The statement was made to prevent the punishment of a fellow prisoner, an artist named Lenck, in whom Hau had confided, and who had refused to testify, as Hau would not give permission.

At the evening session the judge announced that he had decided to impose a fine on Lenck for refusing to testify. Thereupon Hau arose and said rather than see Lenck punished he would make an explanation. He had returned to the Continent, he said, to see Olga Molitor, his sister-in-law, for whom he had conceived a violent passion. He wanted to meet her before he returned to the United States. She knew nothing of his intention, and he had assumed a disguise in order to carry out his purpose unrecognized.

Hau admitted the correctness of the testimony of all the witnesses regarding his actions in Baden-Baden, and said that he telephoned to the sole purpose of getting Frau Molitor away from the house. When later he saw Olga leave the house with her mother he was so disappointed over the frustration of his plan that he went to the station at full speed. He had heard no shot fired.

The presiding judge asked Hau why he adopted such a roundabout procedure, why he had not communicated directly with Olga. Hau answered that he was too agitated at the time to adopt a clear plan of action.

GREAT INTEREST IN CASE.

The four days of the trial have left Hau's fate still uncertain. The German public is showing an absorbing interest in the case, and the newspapers are selling greatly enlarged editions to satisfy the demand for the latest news on the trial.

The streets outside the courtroom are filled continuously by a large crowd, in which may be seen at any time many well dressed women. The police have been barely able to clear a passage through the crowd to the entrance of the court for the few fortunate persons who have been admitted. The courtroom itself is still crowded at every session. The fourth day of the trial has seen no diminution in the audience.

The holding of night sessions of the court is an evidence of the close attention that is being paid to all the details of the case.

Hau remains the centre of attraction. The crowd is giving him a certain admiration because of the attitude of the state which he bears up against the array of facts pointing to his guilt. Nevertheless, he evidently is losing confidence, and the long strain is beginning to tell on his nerves. He no longer whispers cheerfully to his counsel, Herr Dietz, and to-day it was clear that his self-contained and courteous demeanor was assuming a more nervous and fidgety character. His morning his pallid face showed deep lines of brooding, and he sat long with bowed head, avoiding the gaze of the audience.

He made his responses to the questions asked by the judge in the fewest words possible.

The sympathies of the audience evidently are turning in favor of Hau. Much credit is being given to the attitude of the state attorney, Dr. Bleicher, and of the presiding judge.

It has now become clear that the line of action of the defense is to throw suspicion on a man named Wieland, who was in the employ of the Molitors as a manservant. Witnesses have testified that Wieland went to an employment agency in an effort to get a place in North Germany, saying he could find no better work.

It was upon the scene of the tragedy immediately after the shooting. It was noticed that his trousers were torn. This he explained by saying they had caught while he was climbing over a fence. The personal appearance of Wieland, however, does not agree with that of the man who was seen following the Molitors. Wieland is beardless, and is twenty-one years old, while the other man has been described as middle aged, with an iron gray beard and wearing a brown overcoat. Various witnesses have testified that Wieland wore a lacy uniform when he appeared at the scene of the shooting. A mysterious circumstance is that Wieland disappeared soon after the murder and the prosecuting authorities have not been able to find him. If he and the man seen following the Molitors are the same person he also must have disguised himself with a false beard.

HAU FORCED TO EXPLAIN.

Soon after the morning session opened to-day another tilt between opposing counsel occurred, during which Herr Dietz, counsel for Hau, declared he had sent his representatives, in the morning to Dr. Bleicher, the state attorney, in connection with remarks made by the attorney yesterday. Dr. Bleicher refused to receive Herr Dietz's representatives. Herr Dietz later informed the newspaper correspondents that he intended this as a preliminary step to a duel.

Dr. Bleicher said yesterday evening that the criticism made by Herr Dietz of the state attorney's testimony was insulting. Whether this incident is closed or not is not yet apparent.

Hau's statement to-day was forced in a sensational manner. The first move was the sudden summoning, on a motion by Herr Dietz, of two witnesses from Karlsruhe. One of these is Lenck, who recently was confined in the same prison with Hau upon a charge of which he has since been acquitted, and the other is his counsel, Dr. Voegelé. The latter swore his client had an interview with him, in which he said he had important information, obtained

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from Hau while they were both in prison, which was calculated to give an entirely new aspect to the Hau case. Dr. Voegelé thereupon advised his client to write to Olga Molitor immediately, asking for a private meeting. Such a letter was sent, but the desired meeting was not granted.

Lenck testified that he had conversed with Hau in jail just after Mrs. Hau committed suicide. He refused, however, to make any statement regarding the killing of Frau Molitor until first receiving permission from Hau. It was evident that the witness had information concerning some circumstance relating immediately to the murder, in which Olga Molitor, sister of Hau's wife, presumably was concerned.

The presiding judge inquired of Hau whether he would give the witness permission to speak. Hau replied firmly, "No." Herr Dietz thereupon moved that the court institute compulsory proceedings to obtain Lenck's testimony. At this point court was adjourn